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THE CURRENCY STATE BANKS

A communication, bearing the stamp of the "Peoples' National Bank, May [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," [illegible] enormous circulation of $100,000,000 [illegible] National Bank notes should be annihilated. [illegible] Congress. You want your [illegible] how will you get it? [illegible] new bank with a capital of [illegible] before getting circulation [illegible] to deposit bonds with [illegible] issued to New York or to [illegible] Stocks $111,000 to buy [illegible] per cent. For the [illegible] dividends in the favored [illegible] per cent circulation [illegible] $111,000 [illegible] 90,000 [illegible] $21,000 [illegible] much money will [illegible] how much less will they [illegible] be favored section?"

A very [illegible] question is always entitled to a respectful answer, [illegible] pleasure, therefore, in [illegible] to answer in regard to the [illegible] by our correspondent.

The [illegible] practical answer [illegible] the currency at the true [illegible] made equivalent by our Pittsburgh [illegible] and the greater the [illegible] National Bank circulation [illegible] the greater the [illegible] a withdrawal of bonds in sufficient [illegible] that the bread [illegible] in this instance, and [illegible] both war [illegible] expressed him of [illegible] We prefer, however, to [illegible] the issue of our Pittsburgh [illegible] the disposition [illegible] currency fell in the [illegible] Secretary Sherman, [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, [illegible] that it has [illegible] a force [illegible] ordinarily when [illegible] National [illegible] suspension with its [illegible] the National [illegible] disclosure [illegible] the [illegible] does not [illegible] to any other [illegible] the [illegible] pocket of the [illegible] National Bank [illegible] Association [illegible] National Bank [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] New [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Federal Government [illegible] the [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Pittsburgh

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

THE STATE PRESS CONVENTION—RALEIGH.

Our readers have been advised of the business details of the North Carolina Press Association. The report of its proceedings, however, cannot fully explain all the benefits which the editorial fraternity derive from these meetings. The pleasant intercourse, the interesting debates upon the more important business features of the profession, the collecting together in a common treasury the experience and wisdom of the publishers and editors tend to elevate the dignity and tone of the press, and place it upon a more stable foundation. The mere details of what is accomplished would be uninteresting to the general reader, but it is to be hoped that the benefit they will derive from the several annual [illegible] to the [illegible] of the State will be duly appreciated.

It seems [illegible] the people of Raleigh and the hospitality with which her citizens received and entertained the members of the Association.

In the most practical [illegible] we have visited Raleigh, and a [illegible] with past history, [illegible] peculiarly its [illegible] the most casual visitor to the capital struck with the number and [illegible] of its banking houses which have been started during the last few years. [illegible] are now in [illegible] that it is the substantial [illegible] Mr. A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] at the banquet [illegible] the Board of Trade to the [illegible] statements in regard to this trade. [illegible] upon the [illegible] business [illegible] pride of Raleigh [illegible] only from [illegible] being [illegible] selected by the country, [illegible] the close of [illegible] and [illegible] we would add that [illegible] we would [illegible] grow every year in the service of the State.

Dr. Grissom is so fortunate, also, in the selection of Mrs. Huggins, the steward[illegible], whose accomplishments especially [illegible] the place.

The visit was concluded most pleasantly by an invitation to partake of a banquet spread which awaited the guests in one of the reception rooms, which the ladies [illegible] we had taken gave us a peculiar relish for. The President toasted Dr. Grissom, who responded, complimenting the Press. Mr. Skinner, of the Henderson *Dispatch*, in a few remarks, proposed the health and continued services of Dr. Fuller, which was jokingly acknowledged by that gentleman. Mrs. Huggins recently bowed her acceptance of a similar compliment.

The members of the Press Association [illegible] with the [illegible] Governor [illegible] Governor [illegible] Governor [illegible] accomplished [illegible] Our feast was filled with [illegible] magnitude of the [illegible] wedge [illegible] institutions flourish in our midst, showing, too, that our people [illegible] the advantages which they [illegible]

[illegible] AND DEAF-MUTES.

Our next visit was to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution for the colored. We were kindly received by James H. Harris, the Superintendent, and were shown the progress which the pupils had made, which was truly gratifying. The singing by the Blind was very good. There is evidently great care manifested in the attention paid to the mental and physical welfare of the pupils.

We next drove to the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. Mr. John Nichols, the Principal, and Major R. S. Tarrer, and Mr. Albert Johnson, of the Board of Directors, received us. In reply to Mr. Nichols' welcoming speech, Col. Polk of the *Observer* made a most fitting address. Major Fagebard, President of the Association responded.

Mr. C. W. Watson, the great photographic artist of this city, displayed his skill by photographing the group of upwards of fifty editors. He succeeded most admirably, and intends to present each editor with a copy, which will at once remind us of the pleasures of the occasion and the skill of the artist.

The Convention then paid their respects to the Governor at his office, and were kindly received and entertained by him. We must reserve for another time our account of our other visits and entertainments in the goodly "City of Oaks."

During the afternoon of the second day of the meeting of the Press Association, the members of the Convention visited several places of interest in Raleigh and were everywhere most hospitably entertained.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Taking carriages at the Yarborough House, we first visited the Penitentiary. We were received by John R. Harrison, President of the Board of Directors, Captain Thompson, the Warden, and Mr. Grausman, the Steward, and were permitted to make a thorough inspection of the works. Our investigations satisfied us that the construction of the buildings were in good hands, and substantial progress was being made. The convicts looked as if their physical well-being was well attended to, and one and all were kept hard at work, doing good service for the State. The main building when completed, will be one of the finest and largest establishments of the kind in the United States.

Having completed our examination at this point we drove immediately to

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

where a vision of loveliness and a rare musical festival awaited us. We were ushered into the magnificent Reception Room of the School. Rev. Dr. Smedes received the party in a graceful and pleasant address, to which Major Engelhard responded on the part of the Press.

The pupils of the school, numbering upwards of one hundred, were gathered around the pianos in one end of the room, and greeted us with the "Old North State," most exquisitely rendered. An instrumental and vocal concert followed, which reflected great credit upon the musical efficiency of the young ladies. After examining the beautiful Chapel, the party were compelled, reluctantly, to leave.

We next visited the

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY,

where the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, President of the Board of Directors, received us on the part of the Principal, to which Mr. Stamps of the Tarboro *Southerner-Enquirer* replied.

In the Music Hall of this Institution we enjoyed a treat rarely ever experienced. A "Music Reception" under the direction of Professor Von Meyerhoff, had been arranged for us, and it was simply exquisite. The second part of the entertainment consisted of the history of the United States, set to music, in which figured the "Mayflower," "Declaration of Independence," "Rapid Development," "Disunion," "War," The New National Hymn of the United States, and "Let Us Have Peace." The latter parts of this truly ingenious and highly creditable performance was a fight between "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" for the mastery.

We were shown through the very fine buildings of the Seminary, and especially into the painting studio where some very fine drawings and paintings were seen. This school has not been very long established by the Baptist denomination and its success is already assured. Mr. Hobgood deserves great credit for the very high standard to which he has raised this institution.

PEACE INSTITUTE.

We next became the guests of Rev. Dr. Burwell, who has charge of the Peace Institute, a new female seminary, under direction of the Presbyterian Church, located in the Northern outskirts of the city. We were most hospitably received and entertained. A bountiful collation awaited us in the Reception Rooms. In the Lecture Room we were favored with an exhibition of Calisthenic Exercises by the young ladies, which were as novel as they were interesting. In the Music Hall we were entertained by splendid vocal and instrumental music. Here as at St. Mary's a young lady from Charlotte was the *primadonna* of the occasion, and in each case Charlotte may well be proud of such fair and accomplished daughters.

These three schools are ornaments to Raleigh. The very high order of instruction, the air of refinement, the evidences of progress, the buildings themselves, and the very large number of pupils, all indicate that in no semi- [illegible] are educational advantages more highly appreciated and accomplished. Our heart was filled with [illegible] gratitude at the [illegible] wedge [illegible] institutions flourish in our midst, showing, too, that our people [illegible] the advantages which they [illegible]

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RALEIGH'S HOSPITALITIES.

Notes of the Press Convention.

The members of the Press Association, who were so fortunate as to be in attendance upon the recent meeting of the Association at Raleigh, will not soon forget the hospitalities which were so generously extended to them during their stay. Indeed it was with great difficulty that the members found time to attend to the business of the Convention, being so beset with invitations too captivating to be resisted.

INSANE ASYLUM.

During the afternoon of the first day of the Convention, the members proceeded in carriages, which had been kindly furnished for this and other occasions by the citizens, to visit the Insane Asylum, upon the invitation of the Superintendent, Dr. E. Grissom. We found the Doctor and his assistants ready to receive us. We proceeded to make a thorough examination of the institution. We were escorted through the various wards, male and female, the invalids' parlors and dining rooms, kitchens, garden, green house, and into every department of the establishment. We have heretofore visited similar institutions at the North, but nowhere have we found so much system and order, such perfect and gentle control of patients, such cleanliness and careful attention to the wants and comfort of the unfortunate inmates.

The Asylum is crowded with patients, embracing forensics especially, nothing like one half of the persons in the State requiring treatment in this institution are provided for. It is a matter of great regret that the State is not able to enlarge the present Asylum, or build others at different parts of the State, so that the insane of North Carolina could have the medical attention and the nursing which their condition requires and humanity demands. We have thought that others were made last winter by parties here, and possibly at other points, which ought to have been accepted by the General Assembly, looking to the building and maintenance of other Insane Asylums.

After a thorough examination of this institution we are fully prepared to endorse the wisdom of our Legislature in retaining the services of Dr. Grissom, and his most efficient assistant, Dr. Fuller. The latter has occupied his present position almost since the Asylum was opened, and if he was [illegible] we would add that [illegible] he has grown gray in the service of the State.

Dr. Grissom is so fortunate, also, in the selection of Mrs. Huggins, the stewardess, whose accomplishments especially [illegible] the place.

The visit was concluded most pleasantly by an invitation to partake of a bountiful repast which awaited the guests in one of the reception rooms, which the ladies [illegible] we had taken gave us a peculiar relish for. The President toasted Dr. Grissom, who responded, complimenting the Press. Mr. Skinner, of the Henderson *Dispatch*, in a few remarks, proposed the health and continued services of Dr. Fuller, which was jokingly acknowledged by that gentleman. Mrs. Huggins recently bowed her acceptance of a similar compliment.

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CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE COLOR LINE.

Some of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Thomas (white) for renomination for Congress in the Second District have swallowed his defeat and cheerfully accepted the nomination of "John A. Hyman, a colored man of Warren county." The Newbern *Times* which has been, as it were, Mr. Thomas organ, announces its purpose to support Hyman, declaring him to be "in appearance very gentlemanly and of intelligent countenance and pleasing address."

The *Times* tell us also that in the nomination of Hyman no "color line" was drawn, as he had the support of both white and black. We shall confess to some surprise if the white wing of the Radical party cheerfully and honestly support Hyman, and it will certainly require proof to make us believe that white men, though they be Radicals, prefer a negro to one of their own race. White men may stay in the Radical party so long as they get all the offices, and the negroes do all the voting, but when the negroes claim and will have their share of the spoils, there will no longer be any inducement for white men to continue Radicals.

We are quite sure that the prospect of being merely a voter and not an officeholder in the radical ranks is quite repugnant to white Radicals, and it is on this account that the color line is just now giving them so much trouble. Nor is the Civil Rights bill any less perplexing. Gradually affairs are taking shape, the white men ranging themselves in opposition to the Civil Rights Bill and the negroes taking strong ground in its favor. A few days ago, as we learn from the Raleigh *News*, even Governor Caldwell avowed his opposition to it. Judge Watts, the *National* informs us, went further in his opposition than the Governor. Mr. Purnell too has taken ground against it.

The Civil Rights Bill and the color line will continue to advance, and together, step by step, until they destroy the Radical Party. It is difficult to see what objection a Radical can consistently make to either. If the negro is, in all respects, as good as the white man, as the Radicals say, what reason is there why he should be refused perfect equality at bed and board, on the steamboats and on the cars, in the churches, schools and theatres? And if the negro be as good as the white man in all respects and he have an overwhelming majority of votes, what reason is there to refuse to elect him a member of the Legislature, a member of Congress, a Governor, a Judge or a Solicitor? The Radical party holds that an educated moral negro is the equal of an educated moral white man. How then can that party complain because other things being equal the majority determines to rule? These are questions for white Radicals in every portion of the State seriously to consider and they present an issue that no candidate need hope to shirk. Both white and black will demand to know where every candidate stands.

CAN A GOVERNOR BE ARRESTED?

Many books contain the assertion that the King can do no wrong, and in England at least, for centuries the doctrine of Kingly infallibility, in a certain sense, has been received as the undoubted law of the land. But it was commonly supposed when the thirteen colonies were declared free and independent States, that they at least had gotten rid of the old royal dogma, and that under the theory and practice of a democratic government the Chief Magistrate would be not the master and sovereign, but the servant of the people, and that instead of being above the law, he before all other citizens, would be under the law.

Not so, however, at least in the Carolinas. During the Holden—Kirk—Pearson war in North Carolina in 1870, the Governor of North Carolina with the aid of the Chief Justice, established a practical supremacy over both law and Constitution, the Chief Justice declaring in effect that when process was issued from the courts, the power of the judiciary was exhausted, for the reason that there was no means to compel the Governor to respect it. It is true that Governor Holden was for his conduct at that time driven from office in shame and disgrace, and like fate for the Chief Justice was expected.

The next instance in which the claim that a Governor can do no wrong is made, comes to our sister State south of us. Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has been indicted by a grand jury for the crime of larceny, and, like his brother Holden, contends that he is above the process of the courts, and has ordered out two companies of ngro militia to protect him from the clutches of the Sheriff of Orangeburg, who has the process for his arrest.

Verily the times are changed when the Governor of South Carolina pleads that by virtue of his office he can commit larceny without being amenable to the process of the criminal courts! The question at once arises will Chief Justice Moses, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, be as complaisant to his son, Governor Moses, in the matter of larceny as Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, was to Governor Holden in the matter of conspiracy? Neither father nor son in South Carolina need fear, we regret to say, the pains and penalties of impeachment.

Colonel Waddell's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1874.

D. S. COWAN, Esq.,
Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR:—Your telegram, conveying the official announcement of my nomination by the Convention at Magnolia, was duly received.

If anything could enhance the honor conferred, and increase the satisfaction of the recipient of it, the fact that the Convention was the largest ever assembled in the District ought to do it.

I am very grateful for this renewed manifestation of confidence, and, in accepting the nomination, can only say that, if elected, I will endeavor in the future, as I have done in the past, to discharge the duties of a Representative fearlessly, conscientiously and according to my ability, for the best interests of my constituents and the whole country.

With the kindest feelings towards each and every delegate, and the hope that they will hold up my hands in the approaching contest with the same zeal which has always characterized them, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

A. M. WADDELL.

Gen. J. B. Hood's Reply to Certain Statements Contained in Gen Joseph E Johnston's Book.

NO. 1.

I very much regret that I should find it incumbent upon me to discuss at this hour certain operations in the West during the late war between the States, but most unjust strictures, passed upon me by Gen. Johnston, and which are derogatory to my character alike as a man and a soldier, compel me to speak in self defence, or otherwise admit by silence the charges brought forth. Although I feel by reason of injustice done me in the past that I have greater cause to demand of our people the privilege of a hearing upon certain matters little understood by them, I would nevertheless have left the work of vindication to the unbiased historian of the future had not my words and actions been so strangely misrepresented.

Before and just after the close of the revolution our people, in the despair of defeat, were in no state of mind to listen to truth which ran counter to their prejudices. Blind passion however, has now subsided, and reason, it is hoped, has returned; therefore, if not soliciting too much of some of the principal journals of the South and of the North, I would request a hearing through their columns, as by that channel alone can I arrive at the object, I now seek. I request this indulgence at least so far as the most important historical events discussed in Gen. Johnston's book are concerned, and in which I was a prominent actor.

Gen. Johnston speaks as follows, page 353 54: "Gen. Hood, in his report of his own disastrous operations, accused me of gross official misstatements of the strength of the army and of its losses asserting that I had "at and near Dalton" an available force of seventy-five thousand men, and that twenty-two thousand five hundred of them were lost in the campaign, including seven thousand prisoners. He recklessly appealed for the truth of these assertions to Major Kinlocke, Falconer, Assistant Adjutant General by whom the returns of the army were made, which were my authority for the statement attacked by Gen. Hood. At my request, made in consequence of this attack, Major Falconer made another statement from the official data in his possession which contradicts the appellant. By that statement the effective strength of this army "at and near Dalton" was forty thousand, four hundred and eighty-four infantry and artillery, and twenty-three hundred and ninety cavalry." Again, page 356, he says: "The loss of the Confederate army in this campaign, while under my command, was nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-two killed and wounded. About a third of it occurred near Dalton and Resaca." The point in controversy is this statement made in my official report: "On the 6th of May, 1864, the army lay at and near Dalton awaiting the advance of the enemy. Never had so large a Confederate army been assembled in the West. Seventy thousand (70,000) effective men in the easy direction of a single commander, whose good fortune it was to be able to give successful battle, and redeem the losses of the past." "The Army of Tennessee lost 22,750, nearly one-third of its strength." I shall now demonstrate the actual loss during General Johnston's campaign. In order to do this it is necessary to prove what was the force "at and near Dalton," or, as I expressed it in my official report, "in the easy direction of a single commander," May 6, 1864. It must be admitted that in order to ascertain the loss of an army during any campaign, seige or battle, we must first ascertain the total effective force at the beginning of hostilities, and when the battle is over, or the siege or campaign ended, again find out the effective total, which, substracted from the number at the outset, will unquestionably give the loss. This is the only means by which it can be fairly indicated. The losses of an army are greater or less, according to the manner the troops are handled, i. e.: An army standing its ground and fighting or advancing and driving the enemy, as was the case in Virginia, under General Lee will count but few stragglers and deserters, the actual loss is not great, from the fact that the wounded men go to their homes, proud of their wounds, and the majority of them are soon found again in the ranks. On the other hand an army fighting and retreating at the same time, taking up positions day after day only to be given up under cover of darkness, suffers great loss. During such a campaign the orders necessary to be given in withdrawing from the immediate presence of an enemy are depressing; such as directing that dead silence be observed, wheels muffled, etc., for fear of discovery and being fired upon by the enemy. Let this policy be continued for a distance of one hundred miles, as it was from Dalton to Atlanta, and the glory, pomp and circumstance of war are lost in a somewhat funeral procession. The wounded cannot go home buoyant and hopeful, as they are forced to bear to their dear ones the chilling intelligence, that "the army is falling back" in all such cases they tarry with their friends, and many fail to return. However, the loss from this source is but small in comparison to the number of stragglers picked up by the enemy, and deserters who, beholding their homes abandoned to the foe, became disheartened, and returned to their families within the lines of the enemy, as was the case in North Georgia and West Alabama, during General Johnston's continued retreat. The statement as derived from Lt. Pearl's return of the killed and wounded is doubtless correct; but Gen. Johnston's intention cannot assuredly be to assert that this number, nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, constitutes his entire loss during his campaign. As will be seen in the return of Major Falconer to which he refers, page 574, the effective strength of the army on the 10th of June, near Kennesaw mountain, when about eighty miles from Dalton, and within about twent[illegible] miles of Atlanta, was fifty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-eight; whilst the return of the 10th of July shows, just after crossing the Chattahoochee river, or, the night of the 5th, an effective total of only 50,627, which substracted from the number we had when near Kennesaw Mountain the 10th of June, demonstrates a loss of 8,621, less 600 of J. K. Jackson's command sent to Savannah. Therefore it seems impossible that General Johnston should wish to create the impression that 9,972 was his entire loss from all causes, when within the last twenty miles of his retreat he lost 8,021. A vacancy in the ranks, brought about by desertion, is as effective as if the soldiers had been killed in battle. It is worse in its results, as the deserter generally takes with him his arms, and demoralizes the comrades he has forsaken. Major Falconer thus admits a loss of 8,021 men from near Kennesaw Mountain to the Chattahoochee River. Let us now pass a little higher up the country and ascertain the effective force at different points, and lastly, the number of available troops at Dalton, from which deduct the effective total turned over to me by General Johnston on the 18th of July, and we shall finally have the entire loss during the campaign. The army reached New Hope Church on the 25th and 26th of May, and remained in that vicinity about ten days previous to our retreat from Kennesaw and Pine Mountains, near Marietta. It was here visited by General L. T. Wigfall, a man of talent, and at this time in the Confederate States Senate, but who, owing to his intense enmity to President Davis, allowed himself to be governed by undue influences. General Wigfall was virtually the political chief of staff of General Johnston, and considering the close relations of these gentlemen, any statement of his as to the strength of General Johnston's army may safely be regarded as not only official and good authority, but also not an over-estimate. This Senator, in a speech directed against President Davis and myself, in the Confederate States Senate, says (page 591): "At New Hope Church he (Johnston) had of all arms sixty-four thousand. Of these eight thousand were cavalry. Supposing it not to have increased by recruiting up to that time, that gives him fifty-six thousand infantry and artillery."

Thus he allows us fifty-six thousand infantry and artillery on the 26th of May, after being out thirteen days from Dalton; but admits only eight thousand cavalry. There must be a mistake as to this arm of the service. Let us bear in mind that Gen. Johnston reports, in accordance with Maj. Falconer's statement, on the 1st of May, and previous to Gen. Sherman's advance, only 2,392 cavalry; and that no other return is made up until the 10th day of June, when the army is near Kennesaw Mountain, forty days in the interim having elapsed. These field returns are made up from the returns of corps commanders, and may be called for every ten days, or every month or two, as the commanding general may desire. It does not follow, however, that commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments neglect to make up their returns every few days; in fact it is well known that this duty is neglected by no discreet officer, even during an active campaign; otherwise there would be no means of ascertaining the number of men engaged in any one battle. The return of Major Falconer (page 574) I presume is correct so far as it gives the effective strength of the cavalry directly at Dalton on the 1st of May, but it does not include brigades "near Dalton," within the easy direction of Gen. Johnston, as shown by the following extract from Maj. Gen. Wheeler's official return of the 6th of May, now in his possession, and a copy of which he furnished me on the 21st of March, 1874.

"May 6th, 1864—General field and staff and company officers present, 525; total effective fighting force, 4,299; aggregate officers and men effective for battle, 4,824. Dibrell and Harrison joined from East Tennessee, with 1,415 effective men, just after this report was made." "Dibrell and Harrison reached Resaca about May 1st; I went down and inspected the command." This makes a total effective of 6,239, and it is evident that General Johnston's Chief of Cavalry had this number "at and near Dalton," not only on the 6th, but on the 1st of May.—As proof of the correctness of General Wheeler's report of the 6th, General Johnston acknowledges the presence of Dibrell's brigade on the 9th of May, by saving, page 307: "on the same day, Major General Wheeler with Dibrell and Allen's brigades encountered a large body of Federal cavalry, near Varnell's Station." Again, page 302, he admits Gen. Martin's division of cavalry at Cartersville on the 1st of May, and says: "It had seventeen hundred men for duty."

Let us continue the search for cavalry before returning to New Hope Church, to make the first estimate of the effective strength of this army.—Gen. Johnston says, page 353: "Jackson's three thousand nine hundred met us at Adairsville on the 17th. "This 3,900 cavalry added to Wheeler and Martin's force of 6,239 gives an effective total of 10,139, of this arm of the service. This number in lieu of the 8,000 reported at New Hope Church, added to the 56,000 infantry and artillery gives 66,139, instead of 64,000 of all arms as stated by Gen. Wigfall.

Thus our first summary shows an effective total of over 66,000 men, thirteen days out from Dalton. I will now estimate the strength of the army at Adairsville, on the 17th of May, when four days out from Dalton.

Soon after the fall of Atlanta, and whilst we were lying in camp at Lovejoy's Station, about twenty miles from Atlanta, I sent for Major Kinlocke Falconer, who was at that time one of my assistant adjutant generals, and called his attention to the outcry against me through the press, which charged that I had lost many more men during the siege of Atlanta than had Gen. Johnston during his campaign; and as he was the adjutant general of Gen. Johnston, I desired to know from him the entire loss from all causes during the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. He at once replied that he could not give me the exact figures, as Gen. Johnston had with him all the books, records, etc., in Macon, but that we had lost twenty-five thousand men, and that we had when at Adairsville fifty-three thousand infantry. Two of my staff officers, Capt. John Smith and Lieut. E. B. Wade happened to be present at the time, and gave me, whilst these facts were fresh in their memory, the following affidavits:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 21, 1865.

"I certify that on or about the 10th of September, 1864, Major Kinlocke Falconer, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Tennessee, reported officially, in the presence of Lieut. E. B. Wade, Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Jas. H. Raggerty and myself, to Gen. J. B. Hood, at Lovejoy Station, Ga., that the loss of that army from all causes during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., between the 7th of May and 18th of July, 1864, was twenty-five thousand effective men. He also stated that the army when at Adairsville, Ga., numbered fifty-three thousand effective infantry after the losses sustained at Rocky Face Mountain and Resaca, Ga."

(Signed) JOHN SMITH,
Aid-de-Camp.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of June, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) WILLIAM ANDREWS,
Mayor of Houston.

"I certify that, on or about the 10th day of September, 1864, Major Kinlocke Falconer, late Assistant Adjutant General, Army of Tennessee, C. S. A., reported officially in the presence of Capt. John L. Smith, Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Haggerty and myself, to Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding army at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., that the loss of that army from all causes during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., between the 7th day of May, and the 18th day of July, 1864, was twenty-five thousand effective men (25,000). He (Major Falconer, also stated that the army when at Adairsville, Ga., numbered (53,000) fifty-three thousand effective infantry after the losses sustained at Rocky Face Mountain and Resaca, Ga.

(Signed) E. D. WADE,
Aid-de-Camp.

"STATE OF TENNESSEE, Rutherford co.

"This day came before me, J. N. Clarke, J. P., for said county, E. B. Wade, and made oath that the facts stated in the within certificate are true to the best of his knowledge and belief—this, June 1st, 1866.

(Signed) E. B. WADE.

"Sworn and subscribed before me the date above.

"(Signed) J. N. CLARKE, J. P.
"For Rutherford County, Tenn."

The statement of Major Falconer, as to the infantry at Adairsville, tallies very well with Gen. Wigfall's, as to this arm of the service at New Hope Church, and I have no doubt of the correctness of Major Falconer's assertion to me.

Allowing three thousand eight hundred artillery, (Maj. Falconer admits 3,800 on the Etowah) we have at Adairsville an effective total of 56,800 infantry and artillery; to which add cavalry, and we find at Adairsville, about thirty miles south of Dalton, on the 17th of May, from this summary, an effective total of 66,939. It has been shown that we had on the 10th of June, near Marietta, 59,248 effectives; on the 26th of May, at New Hope Church, 66,139; on the 17th of May, at Adairsville, 66,939. It is now only necessary to arrive at the effective strength of the army "at and near Dalton," or "within the easy direction of a single commander," on the 6th of May; then subtract the number turned over to me on the 18th of July, and we shall finally have the actual loss. Since the cavalry increased so greatly in numbers after the 1st of May, is it not reasonable to suppose that our infantry and artillery increased also after that date, and before we left Dalton? It was telegraphed over the country that Gen. Sherman was about to advance; this information must have caused quite a number of absentees to return, as Gen. Hardee and myself, a short time before leaving Dalton, found by comparison that we had about 42,600 effective infantry and artillery in our two corps. If a trimonthly return had been made up on the 10th of May, the numbers I have stated would have appeared upon it.

Having the strength of Gen. Wheeler's and Gen. Martin's cavalry, of Hardee's and Hood's corps, we must now ascertain what reinforcements joined Gen. Johnston in order to arrive at the effective total of all arms at and en route to Dalton, on the 6th of May.

Of these troops, Gen. Wigfall speaks thus, page 590: "The last of these reinforcements joined Gen. Johnston at New Hope Church, the 26th of May, nearly three weeks after they were alleged to be 'at and near Dalton,' and amounted to less than 19,000 men," Col. Douglass West, of this city, a gentleman of high character, and who was the assistant adjutant general of Gen. Polk, in answer to a letter from me in regard to the strength of Polk's corps when it joined Gen. Johnston, says: "I furnished Gen. J. E. Johnston with the exact strength of each arm of Lieut. Gen. Polk's command, very soon after his relinquishment of the army of Tennessee, but I retained no copy." "I feel safe in stating in general terms that the average strength was about 12,000 to 13,000 infantry, 2,000 artillery, and 3,000 cavalry. We bore on the rolls an aggregate of about 24,000 present."

This seventeen thousand, (17,000) in addition to the twenty-two hundred (2200) which joined the army at New Hope Church on the 26th of May, would give about the same estimate as that formed by Gen. Wigfall, i. e., nineteen thousand (19,000,) Gen. Johnston says, page 352: "The troops received by the Army of Tennessee during the campaign, were those sent and brought to it by Lieut. Gen. Polk, and formed the corps of the army which he commanded. Of these Canty's division of about three thousand (3000) effectives, reached Resaca on the 9th of May; Loring's of five thousand (5000(on the 11th; French's of four thousand (4000) joined us at Cassville on the 18th; and Quarles's brigade of twenty-two hundred (2200) at New Hope Church on the 26th. According to this statement we have fourteen thousand two hundred (14,200) effectives from Gen. Polk; and I find, page 319, Gen. Johnston admits having received more from the same source, as he says in referring to the operations near Adairsville, on the 17th of May: "During the day the division of cavalry commanded by General W. H. Jackson joined the army at Adairsville. It had been ordered to it from Mississippi by Lieutenant General Polk." This division, as before stated, was estimated by Major Falconer at (3,900) three thousand nine hundred, which, added to the fourteen thousand nine hundred (14,200), would give, according to General Johnston's and Major Falconer's statements, (18,100) eighteen thousand one hundred reinforcements.

By the following extract from Gen. Gustavus W. Smith's official report, we find an additional force of about three thousand (3,000) State troops:

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA MILITIA,
Macon, Ga., Sept. 15, 1865.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Army of Tennessee, near Lovejoy Station:

GENERAL—My appointment was dated the 1st of June. I took command a few days thereafter, relieving General Wayne, who returned to the duties of his office as Adjutant and Inspector General of the State. The force then in the field was composed entirely of State officers, civil and military. They had been formed into two brigades of three regiments each, and one battalion of artillery, making in all a little over 3000. The command had reported for duty to Gen. J. E. Johnston and had been ordered to guard the crossings of the Chattahoochee River from Boswell bridge to West Point."

Thus we have "at and near Dalton," in the two corps of Hardee and Hood, about 42,500; in Wheeler's and Martin's cavalry 6,239, whilst Polk's corps with about 18,500 is moving rapidly to join us, and 3,000 Georg a State troops are ready, if called upon, to move to Gen. Johnston's support, all of which forces give us a grand army of over 70,000 effectives "at and near Dalton," within the easy direction of a single commander." This summary accords with the following from Gen. Shoupe, now the Rev. Dr. Shoupe, of Sewanee, Tenn., in answer to a recent letter in which I requested information in regard to the strength of the artillery before we left Dalton:

"I should think Major Kinlocke Falconer, of Holly Springs, could give you a return of all the forces. I remember speaking with him about the subject shortly after the close of the wars, when he said that the entire force after Polk's corps joined was about about 70,000, at least, such is my recollection."

Maj. Falconer I presume referred to the strength of the Army of Tennessee proper, exclusive of the State troops, commanded by Gen. Wayne, and lastly by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. It should be remembered that an Adjutant General is as familiar with the strength of his army during any campaign, or soon thereafter, as a cashier of a bank with its capital. This officer, in his return, page 574, admits an army of 65,000 after Polk joined.

Thus my third and last summary of the available strength of the army corresponds with the first and second; and I will here state that I have been compelled to make these various estimates in order to demonstrate the actual strength of Gen. Johnston's army, since he furnished the War Office with no returns after the 1st of May until June 10th, and since he, as stated by his own Adjutant General, took with him [all the books, records, etc., of that army when he relinquished the command. Major Falconer is sustained in his statement in regard to the records being taken to Macon, by the following extract from the diary of Brig. Gen. Shoupe:

"Memoranda of daily movements and events in Army of Tennessee, kept by Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoupe, assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, by orders from Gen. Hood dated July 24, 1864:

No records were turned over by former Chief of Staff. Therefore the records of the office embrace only the administration of Gen. S. Major Falconer, in referring to Gen. Johnston's last return, of the 10th of July, says: "The report was made under Gen. Johnston, and signed by Gen. Hood." On the 18th of July the command was turned over to Gen. Hood. On the same page he estimates the force turned over to me on the 18th of July, eight days after this return at 50,627 effectives, assuming that no loss occurred from the 10th to the 18th of July. It is not reasonable to suppose there were no losses during the last eight days Gen. Johnston commanded the army, when we reflect that 8,021 were lost the thirty (30) days previous to the 10th. Surely, from two to three thousand deserted during that interval. Therefore, in my official report, I estimated the number of the Army of Tennessee, turned over to me on the 18th of July, at 47,250, which estimate I arrived at through my Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Shoupe, who was with me at the time.

The last return of General Johnston was on the 10th of July, according to Major Falconer's statement, page 575. We lost 8,021 men from the time of our arrival near Marietta (80 miles from Dalton) to the crossing of the Chattahoochee. General Wigfall acknowledged sixty-four thousand effectives of all arms at New Hope Church on the 26th of May, but he failed to count 2,139 of Wheeler's cavalry, which gave us on that date 66,139 in lieu of 64,000 effectives. In making his estimate of the entire loss from New Hope Church, thirteen days out from Dalton, to Atlanta, he says, page 522, "it leaves but fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four total loss in killed, wounded, deserters, stragglers and prisoners, of his infantry and artillery." Add to this Wheeler's 2,139, he failed to include or account for, and we have a loss from New Hope Church to the Chattahoochie River of sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, (16,883); if we include (3,388) three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight killed and wounded prior to reaching New Hope Church, as stated on page 325, we have according to the figures contained in Gen. Johnston's book, a loss of (20,271), twenty thousand two hundred and seventy one. In this we exclude the prisoners, deserters and stragglers from Dalton to this point, the number of which I have frequently heard estimated at over 5,000 by officers of that army. Our loss from this source was especially large at the time of our retreat from Resaca.

From various statements and summaries, it cannot be doubted that Gen. Johnston had, after the arrival of Polk's forces, an army of seventy thousand (70,000) effective men. From this number subtract 47,250 turned over to me on the 18th of July, and we have a loss of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty (22,750) from all causes. When I underestimated his loss in my official report, I knew it amounted to 25,000 from the assertion of his own Adjutant General in the presence of two of my staff officers and Mr. James Haggerty, and from comparison I had made at New Hope Church with Gens. Polk and Hardee, the two remaining corps commanders.

Having established that we had over 70,000 effectives after General Polk's corps joined us, it only remains to be shown that these reinforcements were "available." General Johnston says (page 304): "On the 5th the Confederate troops were arranged to receive the enemy." On the next page, referring to the same date, (May 5th,) he says: "In the evening, a telegram from Lieut. Gen. Polk informed me that he had been ordered to join the army of Tennessee with all his infantry," also, at daybreak on the 7th the Federal army moved forward; [illegible] in the afternoon the Federal army placed itself in front of the Confederate line, its right a little south of Mill Creek Gap, and its left near the Cleaveland road." General Wigfall (page 590,) gives the following information as obtained from the War Office: "It was not till the 4th day of May that General Polk was ordered to move with Loring's Division and other available forces at your command to Rome, Ga., and thence unite with General Johnston." On the same page he states that on the 16th of May the following dispatch was sent to General Cooper, at Richmond, by General Polk, from Demopolis, Ala.: "My troops are concentrating and moving as directed."

It will be seen that on the 16th of May General Polk's army had been ordered to join General Johnston, was concentrating and moving forward rapidly by rail from Demopolis on the 6th, having but a short distance to march, and that General Sherman did not take up his position in front of Rocky Face Ridge until the afternoon of the 7th of May. There was, I might say, between the two armies, a high wall of stone, as the name Rocky Face Ridge indicates. Our position was one of the strongest to be desired; we had but two gaps in the mountains to hold—Will Creek and Snake Creek, as shown on the map, page 276. The approach of the Federal army down the railroad from Chattanooga, in lieu of down the road from Cleaveland, rendered our position the more secure. Gen. Johnston would not have had a stone-wall between him and his adversary, had Gen. Sherman advanced by the latter route, as the country is open toward Cleveland. I have always thought Gen. Sherman did not wish to accept a pitched battle or he would have moved upon Dalton from that direction. His advance by the Chattanooga road, and subsequent in front of Rocky Face convinces me that his intention was to initiate the policy of wasting our strength, which he so effectually accomplished in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. Thus he came to the position of all others we could have desired, i. e., in front of Rocky Face Ridge, if our commander could have been induced to hold his

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

For the Third Journal.

LITTLE THINGS.

[illegible]

County Commissioners.

[illegible]

For the Journal.

Radical Pow-Wow at Point Caswell.

POINT CASWELL, N. C., May 16, 1874.

Messrs. Editors: You have not been about enough from your editorial chair to see much of the demoralization of the Radical campaign which has been going on for several weeks in the country townships of New Hanover. We had seen notice of these gatherings in other sections of the county previously, but the first of the season in this township came off here to-day. Few persons who have never attended one can form a correct idea of a Radical pow-wow. If you have ever heard the story of the lion in their political meetings, you can form a fine idea of the thing. A Radical pow-wow appears to be as an cabbage in which all are allowed to get and eat as they please, and the darkest of all is generally the hero of the occasion. We do not learn that the resolutions are called by authority of the party, but they seem to be a sort of instrument of warfare practiced by certain enterprising candidates in order to foot-ball and control the action of the party. Several of regular nominees [illegible] killed opposition before the [illegible] campaign opens. [illegible] serve the effrontery of these Ku Klux whackers in arrogating party authority and in a very few [illegible] proceed to read one another out of the party.

According to Heat as accompanied to the party who was first discovered in opposition to the new county, and who does not now favor his aspirations for Clerk of the Superior Court [illegible] of New Hanover county. According to General S. H. M., no one who has been recently baptized into the party, [illegible] Radicalism. Tom retorts that the aforesaid S. H. M., is [illegible] and needs another dipping before he can justly claim that the right hand of party fellowship should be extended to him again, and even offers to produce the evidence of such bargain and sale. He shows up the General, so-called, that in a recent public meeting he admitted that he [illegible] said S. H. M., *did sell out* to the Democratic party, but that it was done with a view of deceiving said party, and Tom makes a good thing of this and shows that S. H. M., truly shame is a hypocrite and not worthy to be trusted by any party. The General seems to have bucked in some of his speeches, that he had cleared out forty thousand dollars' worth of bacon, flour, &c., from [illegible] and therefore he [illegible] and was entitled to the confidence and support of the people. Tom retorts that out of the people. Tom retorts that all this looks very pretty but that it is all [illegible] and that they not be cut in [illegible] and that they not be cut in [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh now boasts of fifteen base ball clubs.

The chicken cholera has broke loose in Rockingham.

The Goldsboro Fair ground property is to be sold on Saturday next.

Bald Mountain has recently shown slight signs of disturbance, but not of that serious character as heretofore.

A dispensation has been issued by Grand Master Bagley for the establishment of a Lodge of I. O. O. F., at Farmville.

Col. Jno. L. Bridgers will address the citizens of Whitakers and vicinity on "Practical Agriculture" on the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Hickory Press asserts that since Raleigh has voted the dry ticket, Gov. Caldwell has abandoned the idea of a third term.

A Bald Eagle, measuring, after his wings were cropped, eight feet from tip to tip, was killed by Mr. T. J. Stancill, of Pitt, one day last week.

The Winston Sentinel says: From the best information we can receive there is no doubt that the small pox exists in Reidsville as an epidemic.

The grounds and property of the Fair of the Carolinas at Charlotte, have been sold at public auction to satisfy a mortgage against the company.

The Commissioners of Granville county have been indicted by the Grand Jury for failing to advertise a statement of county finances as required by law.

The Newbern Times says: We learn that there is a barque (name unknown) ashore at Body's Island. She was loaded with lumber, bound from Savannah to New York.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Mr. John Lancaster, Assistant Freight Agent at this place, we regret to learn, broke his arm above the elbow, by falling from a car on yesterday.

The Wilson Advance says: Mr. John Selby slaughtered a lamb, three months old last Monday, that weighed net 40 pounds. This *beats* out any thing in the way of mutton in these "diggins."

The Charlotte Observer says: Allen Knester, a son of F. Knester, Esq., a gunsmith in this city, accidentally shot himself through the hand yesterday morning, while unloading a pistol. The wound is painful though not dangerous.

The Raleigh News says: Gen. A. M. Scales was invited to deliver the annual address at Wake Forest College at the commencement in June, but being compelled to decline from private reasons, C. C. Clark, Esq., has been invited in his stead.

The Winston Sentinel says: Joseph Crews, one of the oldest citizens of our county, died at his residence on last Saturday evening at the advanced age of 93 years. Old "Uncle Joe" was known by almost everybody in the county, and was held in high esteem by every one.

The Newbernian learns that Pamlico county instructed her delegates to vote for L. J. Moore, Esq., for Solicitor of the 3d Judicial District. This assures Mr. Moore's nomination for that position, as counties casting five votes out of nine have declared in his favor. In this strong Republican District nomination is equivalent to election.

The Winston Sentinel says: "It is generally understood here that Mr. Purnell, the Radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was a Ku Klux; in fact, there are persons in this town who say they were present and assisted in initiating him. Mr. Pool asked him the question if he was a member of the order and Mr. Purnell did not answer it.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* says: J. L. Miles, a lightning rod man, was thrown from his wagon last week and had his arm broken. He was traveling on the road between this place and McCown's mill, and crossing a place in the road covered over with water when suddenly the wheel dropped into a rut throwing him to the ground with such force as to inflict a serious wound.

The Raleigh Crescent says: We learn that Mr. Samuel Brooks died at his home in Chatham county, eleven miles west of Pittsboro, last Friday. Mr. Brooks would have been 76 years of age to-day, the 11th. He was a useful man and for many years a Magistrate in that county, and was the father of Mr. Jas. D. Brooks, well known to many in this city.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Capt. Robertson, of the Cherokee Herald, has brought down for the attention of the members of the Press, specimens of gold, silver and argentiferous galena, corundum, agalmatolite, hematite and magnetic iron, dark colored marble for statuary, gray marble and the variegated and black, and arcolites, all found in abundance in his county.

The Charlotte Observer says: The interest of the Medical Convention at this place on the 10th is likely to be somewhat enhanced by the presence of a fair disciple of Esculapius, who is known to the medical fraternity as Miss Doctor Dimmock. She was elected an honorary member of the North Carolina Medical Society last year, and has promised to be present at the approaching meeting.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: Our friends from Cumberland, Moore and Harnett counties represent farming as very backward, on account of the recent heavy rains. A great deal of the cotton has not yet been planted, and operations have been generally retarded. A week or two of fine weather, however, will brighten and hasten affairs very materially. Fruit is generally promising. Some peaches were killed, but not enough to hurt, and an average crop may be expected.

The Tarboro Enquirer-Southerner says: Prior to the meeting of the late Judicial Convention, the Republicans of this county called a convention, and officially instructed its delegates to support Hilliard. It is currently reported on the streets and authentically too—that before leaving for Williamston, bribes of one hundred dollars were tendered each delegate in behalf of Judge Moore, the present incumbent, and it is believed, furthermore, that he was the sole instigator of the movement.

The Shelby Watchman says: We learn from Sheriff Waggoner, that John [illegible], who was sentenced [illegible] to be hanged on the 22d inst., has had his sentence changed by the Governor, and at this time respited to the 18th of June. Strenuous efforts are being made by the prisoner's counsel and friends, to secure a commutation of sentence from death to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. These efforts have doubtless been fruitful to the extent of obtaining the respite noticed above.

The Salem Press says: On Saturday evening last, while the train from Greensboro to this place was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, Emory Gray, son of Robert Gray, of Winston, lost his hat, and in endeavoring to catch it was thrown from the platform of the car, and considerably bruised and stunned to such an extent as to render him speechless for some time afterward. His injuries were not serious, we are glad to say, and Emory was able to walk about on Monday last. It might have proven a serious affair.

[Condensed from the Raleigh News]

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., the President, Major Engelhard, of the Wilmington JOURNAL, in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Stone, the regular annual election of officers was entered into, which resulted as follows:

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Wilmington JOURNAL, President.

C. N. B. Evans, Milton Chronicle, 1st Vice-President.

P. T. Linney, Greensboro Patriot, 2nd Vice-President.

G. W. Nason, Jr., Newbern Republican Courier, 3d Vice-President.

R. E. Fulghum, Agricultural Journal, Secretary.

R. T. Fulghum, Agricultural Journal, Treasurer.

John D. Cameron, Hillsboro Recorder, Corresponding Secretary.

Jordan Stone, Raleigh Daily News; H. E. T. Manning, Weldon Roanoke News; R. M. Furman, Asheville Citizen; Jno. S. Manix, Newbern Times, and L. E. Hussey, Piedmont Press, Executive Committee.

After the election of officers, the next business in order was the choice of the next place of meeting of the Association.

Maj. Engelhard, Mr. Bond of the Enfield Times, being in the Chair) proposed the City of Wilmington.

Several other points were mentioned, but the vote resulted in favor of Wilmington, which was, on motion, unanimously accepted.

The Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. McDiarmid, late editor of the Robesonian Lumberton, reported as follows.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe, to remove from this world since the last session of this body, the Rev. Winfield Scott McDiarmid, the late editor of the Robesonian, and one of the constituent members of this Convention: therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of this honored member of our Fraternity.

Resolved, That it gives us pleasure to express our high appreciation of the ability, faithfulness, zeal and energy with which our deceased brother discharged his duties as a minister of the gospel and the editor of a popular and successful journal.

Resolved, That we cherish a lively sense of the many virtues of the deceased, and extend our sincere condolence to his family and many friends in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Convention, that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and another copy be furnished for publication in the Robesonian.

T. H. PITCHARD,
L. L. POLK,
JNO. S. MANIX
Committee.

The Convention re-assembled at 1 o'clock.

On motion, Messrs. Skinner, McDiarmid and Denson were made a committee to draft resolutions of thanks to the various citizens of Raleigh and elsewhere for the courtesies extended to the Association during its present session.

Mr. Denson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Association is requested to forward telegrams to the National Agricultural Congress now in session at Atlanta, Ga., respectfully requesting that body to hold its next annual session in North Carolina, in the city of Raleigh.

Mr. Cameron, from Committee on Business, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the material advancement and solid prosperity of the State of North Carolina must be substantially based upon the improvement of its system of Agriculture, upon the development and application of its resources for manufacturing, and above all upon the enlightenment of the people of the State through the influences of education, by which alone they can become conservative of, and avail themselves of, their superior advantages.

Resolved, That to more ready and effective, because self-perpetuating, means for the diffusion of information exists than through the instrumentality of the Press.

Resolved, That it is a Convention earnestly urge upon each conductor of a public journal in the State the recognition of the true mission of the press, and that it regard the material interests of the State as embraced in its educational enlightenment, its agricultural improvement and its industrial development paramount to the less weighty, if more attractive, considerations of partisan politics; and that the press of the State be urged to collect and disseminate all the information obtained in these subjects which may be obtained in their respective localities, by which our own citizens may be informed and encouraged, and population from abroad be attracted into our territory.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that we reiterate and recommend the preamble and resolutions adopted by this Association at its first annual meeting in regard to inducing healthy immigration into the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Press of the State be requested to unite in setting forth the natural advantages of our soil, climate, &c., and from time to time to lay before the public, all such information, and statistics as will enable the outside world to appreciate and understand our real resources.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee to bring this matter in its proper light before our next Legislature.

Resolved, That the Press of the State, as expressed by this Association in Convention assembled, be request ed to encourage and foster the development of our resources, and that we extend our hearty co-operation either to the industrious mechanic or the capitalist who will invest his means in mechanical pursuits.

Resolved, That in view of the vast importance of the early development of the rich and valuable mineral resources of the State of North Carolina, it is the duty of the Press of the State to aid in disseminating information in regard to the same.

Mr. Hampton offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the sentiments enunciated by our President in his opening remarks on yesterday on the participation of the press in the approaching campaign, and that while the Convention recognizes the necessity of zeal and vigor in the conduct of the approaching campaign, yet courtesy and fair dealing are not incompatible with the requisite degree of animation, and that this Convention, therefore, discountenance the use of personalities and approbrious language, one to another, and recommend adhesion to the rules of courtesy which is the guide of gentlemen in all the relations of social intercourse.

Mr. C. R. Jones offered a resolution concerning the strict adherence to advertising rates, which elicited general discussion.

On motion of Maj. Englehard, the following resolution was offered as a substitute, and adopted:

1st. That in our opinion, it would be greatly conducive to the best interests of every member for the publishers of all papers to adhere strictly to published rates, and this Convention will discountenance any editor who may deviate from the same, and that the practice of some papers in this State of advertising at less than usual rates is hereby condemned.

Mr. Fulghum introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association decline to receive through foreign advertising agents all advertisements from the State of North Carolina at less than regular rates, exclusive of commissions.

On motion, the Association then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Tennessee Colored Convention.

The negroes of Tennessee have just got through with a convention on the subject of civil rights at Nashville. They resolved a good deal, and their longest effort in that direction, one excepted, is the following:

Resolved, That we will consider the omission of the Republican party to enact this measure a base surrender of the rights of humanity to an insidious foe, that has contested every right we enjoy, as they did every right of freedom on the field of battle; and we will use our utmost to stamp upon any demagogue who seeks to betray the privileges of our children to their full enjoyment of impartial and equal privileges with public schools, the brand of the traitor Judas as deserving politically a traitor's doom, whom we will never, never join hands with nor support, but will regard as our public and political enemy, more terrible to meet than a savage beast, more injurious than any catastrophe that could befall us or any calamity that could be devised by any wicked unseen power; but equal and impartial rights will secure to posterity their just and true relation; order will come from chaos, love will spring up where spite and hate exist; Ethiopia will in this fair country stretch forth her hand to God, peace will prevail, God will bless us, and we will walk hand in hand to a blissful immortality, in the full triumphs of a peaceful civilization and in the highest development of human life and government.

This, however, must give place to one substantially demanding intermarriage with the whites, as follows:

AND WHEREAS, our fellow-citizen, David Galloway, of the State of Tennessee, and a citizen of the United States of America, is now condemned to a felon's life through the barbarous decision of the unjust code and Constitution of the State of Tennessee, for having, in civil life married, by the laws of Tennessee, the wife of his choice, a white woman, a woman of mature age, and in every way competent to contract with whomsoever she pleased:

AND WHEREAS, his marriage was in conformity with his privilege as an American citizen, in the land of his birth, with his heart loyal to the flag of his country—an ex-Federal soldier, who fought to sustain during the war the Union and the Government of the United States, but who, since he returned to civil life, has been outraged by the judicial farce of a trial in two courts of Tennessee and deprived of his liberty and divested of his manhood and the enjoyment of his personal right: therefore,

Resolved, That we, his fellow-citizens, feel bound with him in the outrages he has received, and do pledge our efforts to raise sufficient means to employ counsel to bring his case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and vindicate the rights of the colored citizens of Tennessee to the civil rights of marriage with whomsoever they may contract and choose, and strip him of the outrage and odium placed on him and us by the unjust and barbarous Constitution and laws of Tennessee.

Resolved, That competent lawyers, one from each division of the State, be employed to bring his case before the Supreme Court of the United States, forthwith, and that this Convention recommend the citizens to raise the means to pay their fees, and that they employ such assistance as they may need in the case.

Public Schools in Atlanta.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle and Sentinel says:

The public schools of this city cost over $50,000 a year. The system embraces seven grammar schools (two colored) and two high schools (male and female). This public school system, while it has been the boast and pride of the city, has cost its citizens a heavy tax on property in the city. However, notwithstanding this tax is considered oppressive, the people, rich and poor, have patiently tolerated it; yet, from the very inauguration of the enterprise the high schools have been an element of contention. Of the 4,000 children in regular attendance on the public schools, about 250 attend the high schools. The curriculum of these high schools is as comprehensive as it is in many colleges, and the poor man, who is not able and does not care to send his children to these high schools, complains that the rich man educates his children at the poor man's expense. In this complaint he is joined by several wealthy citizens, who complain because they have to pay from $500 to $1,000 to educate their children under this system, when they could accomplish the same with half the money by patronizing private schools. General Alfred Austell, President of the Atlanta National Bank, and a member of the Board of Education, last night sent a communication to the City Council, urging the abolishment of the high schools. His views, which are published, will excite much comment throughout the city. So perfect has been the system of public schools in this city, that the man who raises his voice against a feature of the institution is considered a bold and intrepid commentator.

A Remarkable Suicide.

A most remarkable and romantic suicide of a member of one of the first families has just occurred at New Orleans. The prevailing opinion is that the death was accidental, but it is known to the friends of the family to have been a suicide.

Last winter a beautiful and highly accomplished young girl removed to this city from Natchez. Her parents were in moderate circumstances. She entered heartily into the social gayeties of the season, and at the termination thereof found she had won two lovers. One was a young clerk, handsome, gay and fascinating; the other a merchant of extensive means, but some years older than his rival. Society generally believed that the young man had won the maiden's heart, but her good sense prevailed over her sense of romance, and she accepted the hand of the merchant. A few days ago they were married. Among the guests present at the ceremony was the rejected lover. He was in excellent spirits, and never shone to better advantage. The guests having departed the bride retired, and the groom and a few friends gathered in the supper room to drink a parting toast. Just as the champagne cork popped and flew to the ceiling the young man entered, approaching the groom, and without an angry or a warning word felled him to the floor. The friends interfered and prevented an immediate encounter. The groom, much excited, insisted upon a prompt settlement. The house was searched high and low for weapons, and nothing but an old pair of rusty foils found. The buttons were broken from these, the men placed in position, and in a moment more were engaged in mortal combat. The young man was the better swordsman, and by a quick, sudden pass disarmed his opponent, threw him on his back, and was in the act of thrusting his foil through the struggling man's throat, when the door flew open and the bride, clad in her night dress, rushed in, threw herself between the combatants, and begged her husband's life from his rival's hands. The young man, with an oath, threw his foil upon the floor and rushed from the house. The next morning he was found in his room with a bullet through his brain. The facts, through the influence of the parties engaged, were suppressed and the shooting pronounced accidental.

For the Journal.

I. O. O. F.—Grand Lodge of N. C.

GREENSBORO, May 13, 1874.

The Grand Lodge assembled in the Hall of the Eureka Vista Lodge, No. 21, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Grand Master W. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, in the chair.

P. G. W. J. Yopp, was appointed Grand Warden, *pro temp*., and P. G. Peter Thurston, Grand Chaplain, *pro temp*.

The Committee on Credentials through their Chairman, P. G. Albright, reported twenty-eight Lodges represented. The report was read and adopted, when seventeen new members were admitted, forty-six members being present.

On motion the reading of the proceedings of the last term of the Grand Lodge, was dispensed with, printed copies being distributed to the members.

The Grand Master then read his annual report.

On motion a Special Committee was appointed to classify the report of the Grand Master and distribute it to the Standing Committees of the Lodge.

The report of the Grand Secretary was then read and referred to the Committee on Classification.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was also received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Seaton Gales, Grand Representative to the G. L. U. S., then read his report, which was received.

The roll of Lodges was then called for business.

A Committee was raised to consult with a Committee of Arrangements from Buena Vista Lodge in regard to addresses and a banquet to the Grand Lodge.

Friday morning was fixed as the time for instruction in the secret work of the order.

It was then resolved that Friday at 11 o'clock be fixed as the hour for election of officers.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Grand Lodge opened in ample form, Grand Master W. H. Bagley in the chair.

The Committee on credentials presented the names of representatives who had arrived since the morning session; also, that P. G. Jones, of Holly Lodge, New York, was entitled to visit the G. L. in waiting and be was admitted.

The Committee to classify the Reports of G. M., G. S. and Grand Reps. reported, and the committees recommended wese appointed.

Representative Zoeller, of Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, brought in his report of the disposition made of the property of Oriental Lodge No. 24; which he had sold for one thousand dollars. The report was received and referred to the Committee of Finance.

P. G. Busbee made a verbal report in regard to the property of Eureka Lodge.

The Committee to make arrangements in regard to a procession and public address before Buena Vista Lodge reported that on Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., the Grand Lodge was invited to unite with Buena Vista Lodge in a procession and celebration.

The G. L. accepted the invitation.

Several unimportant resolutions were acted on.

P. G. Marcus Bear, of Cape Fear Lodge, submitted a resolution requiring the Committee on Obituaries to prepare an obituary of P. G. Junius D. Gardner, of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, which was adopted.

The Lodge then adjourned.

GREENSBORO, May 14, 1874.

The Grand Lodge met at the usual hour, Grand Master Bagley in the Chair.

The minutes were read by the Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from several Lodges in waiting, as also some Past Grands, and it was ordered that the P. G. and G. L. Degrees be conferred on them.

The Committee on Districts made a report which was not approved, and was referred back to them.

The hour for the Special Order of yesterday having arrived, the subject was taken up, which was an amendment to the Constitution allowing the P. Grands of the various Lodges to vote in their Lodges for Grand Officers instead of at the Grand Lodges as heretofore.

A vote by Lodges was called and resulted "ayes" 19, "nays" 9, on a motion to indefinitely postpone the amendment.

The Committee on the State of the Order reported on Rebekah and Degree Lodges recommending charters to Wilmington Lodge No. 1 and others.

The Committee on Correspondents reported and their report was received.

The Special Committee on Decisions of the Grand Master reported, affirming all decisions during the year, except that numbered 5, in his report, which was reversed and the per capita tax paid by Orion Lodge ordered to be refunded.

The Committee on Returns and Reports of Subordinate Lodges reported, recommending, among other things, that the tax for the coming year on contributing members be fifteen cents.

On motion, the report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Obituaries reported obituaries on P. G. Patriach Jno. C. Wood and P. G. Treasurer Junius D. Gardner, of Cape Fear Lodge, which were adopted.

A resolution was adopted confirming the sale of Lodge property by Neuse Lodge, No. 6.

An invitation was read from the proprietor of the National Hotel in Raleigh, inviting the Lodge to partake of the hospitalities of his house.

An invitation was received from the Faculty of Greenboro Female College, inviting the Grand Lodge to visit and inspect the College at such time as may suit its convenience.

Committee on the State of the Order reported, recommending that two Representatives to the G. L. U. S. be elected; one for two years and the other for one year. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported, concuring in several changes of time of meeting in several Subordinate Lodges.

The same Committee reported on the subject of rejections, a new plan, which was adopted.

On motion, the Grand Lodge, by vote, conferred on D. D. G. M. Chamberlain a splendid set of Grand Lodge regalia for eminent services to the Order during the past year.

The Lodge then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge was opened at 3 o'clock, P. M. by the Grand Master.

The special order being the change of the law on ballots was taken up and after discussion laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Districts was presented and adopted. It makes a radical change, abandoning both the Congressional and Judicial Districts.

At five o'clock the Grand Lodge, in full regalia, visited Greensboro' Female College. This is truly a noble institution, and a credit to its builders as well as to North Carolina. Prof. Doub, in the absence of the President, and Rev. Turner M. Jones received the Grand Lodge and escorted the body through the building and grounds. After a pleasant time the Grand Lodge then returned to the Hall and adjourned.

At 8½ o'clock, P. M., the Grand Lodge, escorted by Buena Vista Lodge and Ruth Lodge of the Daughter of Rebekah, formed procession and marched to the Court House where an address was delivered by Grand Representative Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, to an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen. The large hall was packed with an intensely interested crowd who were held spell-bound for an hour by the golden-tongued orator. This closed the exercises of the day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to be present at the opening of the Alexandria Palace in June, and an ode written by the Poet Laureate, and set to music by Sir Michael Costa, will be performed on that occasion for the first time.

The trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., has declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, and promises another cash dividend of ten per cent. from the available assets. The remaining eighty-five per cent., he offers to settle in full, if the creditors will take it out in Northern Pacific Bonds, Oregon Steam Navigation Company's stock, and the like.

The Italian minister of agriculture, industry and trade has received reports from the prefects stating that the state of the crops in most of the provinces of Italy is satisfactory, and that there is a prospect of plentiful harvests. The appearance of the country has been much improved by the copious rains which have fallen of late.

We are reminded by the St. Louis *Globe* that the next inauguration day, March 4, 1876, falls on Sunday, so that the presiding officer of the Senate pro tem. will be President of the United States from Sunday night till Monday at the hour that the President elect is sworn in. This has occurred twice before, Monroe beginning his second term Monday, March 5, 1821, and Zachary Taylor his term on Monday March 5 1849.

A correspondent writes as follows of a celebrated place in Colorado Canon, called Echo Park: "When a gun is discharged, total silence follows the report for a moment; then, with starling suddenness, the echo is heard, seeming at a great distance say five miles to the south whence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberations, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound, until apparently directly opposite, when a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a cap, far to the eastward."

A general rise in the Canadian tariff is likely to take place. There is to be a duty of five per cent. on shipbuilding materials hitherto free; on silks, satins, velvets, fancy goods, plated goods, hats, caps, bonnets, jewelry, clocks and watches, if imported from abroad, an additional five per cent., a duty of twenty per cent. on these articles being substituted for one of fifteen per cent. Their manufactured tobacco and segars are to pay a duty of twenty instead of ten cents a pound; whiskey or home distilled spirits, an excise duty of seventy-five cents a gallon instead of sixty per cent. On the great mass of articles on which they now pay fifteen per cent., they will in future have to pay sixteen and two-thirds per cent.

THE Ohio Constitutional Convention has adopted an article on legislative apportionment which embodies the principles of cumulative voting. The section provides that in voting for Senators and Representatives in counties and districts entitled to more than two, each elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives or Senators to be elected, or he may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he may see fit, and the candidate highest in votes shall be declared duly elected. The Cincinnati district will be entitled to ten Representatives, the Cleveland district to five, and several other districts will have more than two, so that there will be no lack of opportunity to exercise the cumulative privilege. The regular appointment makes the Senate consist of thirty-seven members, and the House of Representatives of 111 members. The membership of both houses will be slightly increased at elections to be held during the present decennial period prior to the next census.

The young Napoleon's rooms at Woolwich are modestly furnished. He has has some ornaments and souvenirs or interest; among them a pen-and-ink drawing of the first Napoleon's war horse, drawn by his son, the "King of Rome," and signed by him. The library contains some books and statues taken from the Tuileries; and there is a one copy of Shakspeare, the gift of Queen Victoria, and containing the following inscription in her handwriting: "For my cousin the Prince Imperial, with many wishes for his happiness on the part of his very affectionate cousin, Victoria R., March 16, 1873." The young Prince works most assiduously, taking his place in the classes like any other student. He discourages and laughs at all attempts at flattery, and altogether seems to be a very amiable youth, of good abilities and to have thriven in the school of adversity.

The growth of Odd Fellowship has been exceedingly rapid. It is only fifty-five years ago that five young men, in Baltimore, laid the foundation of the great and influential organization. The yearly revenue of the Order, is $5,500,000; yearly relief, $2,000,000; number of admissions, 1873, 80,000; number of members in good standing, 440,000; assets in hand, about $20,000,000. It is believed that 1,000 lodges will be organized in 1874, and that the admissions will touch the grand figure of 100,000.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights, the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

The Glitter of White Teeth—Is artificial, by Fragrant Sozodont, behind a dark mustache, makes sad havoc with the ladies, and teeth thus imparted, in the mouth of a pretty girl, are fatal to the peace of bachelors

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take it free or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually save not a billions attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

DIED.

At her residence in Holly Township, New Hanover county, on Monday, May 4th, 1874, Mrs. ALICE BROWN, wife of Mr. Jas. Brown, and daughter of the late Dr. Hinton James, aged 16 years, 1 month and 12 days.

She died as she had lived, trusting in her God. She was but one of those saintly hypocrites, but a purer, more pious woman never lived. She leaves a devoted husband, a heart broken mother, bereaved sisters and brothers and a circle of true friends, that mourn her loss as irreparable. But husband, mother, sister and brothers and friends, weep not, for your loss is her gain. Do as she requested on her death bed, "let your conduct be such that when you are summoned you can take a seat by her prepared for the good." E.

SPECIAL.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.
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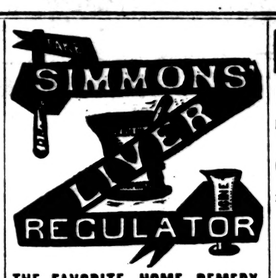

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This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Jan 31 d&w-y7

Board of County Commissioners,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
Wilmington, N. C., May 13th, 1874

IN PURSUANCE of Section 16 of an Act to Raise Revenue, ratified February 14th, 1874, the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county will meet at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN MAY, 1874,

an then and there proceed to revise the tax lists and valuation reported to them, and complet the lists, by computing the tax payable by each person and affixing the same opposite his name. The session of the Board will continue for the space of three working days.

The following duties devolve upon the Board:

1st. They shall hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property, or to the amount of tax charged against them.

2. They shall have power to raise the valuation upon such property as they shall deem unreasonably low. For the purpose above indicated the Board of Commissioners are empowered to summon and examine witnesses, and to correct the abstracts of the Township Boards of Trustees

AS MAY BE JUST AND RIGHT,

and so the valuation of similar property throughout the county shall be as near uniform as possible.

After the Tax Lists are made up and placed in the hands of the Sheriff it will become very difficult to make any alterations in them. They can only be corrected, and all other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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April 28 101-1&w.

Duffield's Celebrated Hams.

OLDEST AND BEST BRAND,
1839,
Premium over all at the World's Exposition.
Cured in Smoke.
31—Thirty Years Old—30.
Sweetest and Best Ham ever eaten.
Try one.
Sold only by
CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front St.
may 1 118

One Hundred

CASKS AND CASES IMPORTED

ALES AND PORTERS.

Wood Wolfe and Co's Pale Ale,
Younger's Cream Ale,
McEvan's Sparkling Ale,
Blood Wolfe & Co's Porter,
Barclay, Perkins & Co's Brown Stout,
Vincent, Hathaway & Co's Ginger Ale,
Bentley & Draper's Imported Ginger Ale,
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 and 7 North Front Street.
may 17 118

Sugar House Molasses

350 BBLS. S. H. MOLASSES.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
may 17 118

Corn and Hay,

5,000 BUSHELS CORN;
500 bales Hay.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
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Spirit Casks, Hoop Iron and Glue.

500 SPIRIT CASKS.
1,200 bdls Hoop Iron,
225 bbls. Glue.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
may 17 118

One More Lot

OF THOSE Excelsior Money Drawers. The best a market, Just received at
GILES & MURCHISON.
may 17 118

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in small or large lots, at importers' prices, by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full information given in Circulars, mailed free on application to
R. BALCAZAR,
No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.
Messrs TAYLOR, President National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.
J. C. TRACY, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 26½ Broadway, New York.
may 19 113-d&w10m

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, are promptly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received. The *genuine* is signed "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROPRIETORS, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

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DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5;
Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $37,500, and 32,386 Prizes, amounting to $58,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

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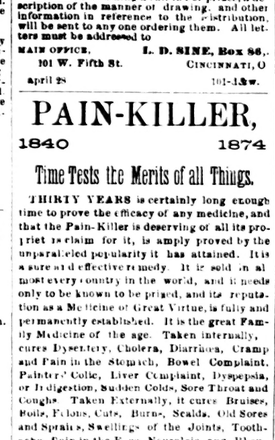

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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S
167th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Monday, June 8th, 1874.

Two Grand Capitals of $5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500 EACH in Greenbacks
Ten Prizes $100

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Five Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each!
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each!
800 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches* (in all,) *worth from* $20 *to* $300 *each!*
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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PAIN-KILLER,

1840 1874

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

THIRTY YEARS is certainly long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its praise it claims for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized, and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Virtue, is fully and permanently established. It is the great